

SUMTER BEGAN WAR FIRST BLOOD WAS SHED IN BALTIMORE

Famous South Carolina Fort
Resisted Capture by Confed-
erates for Hours.

SURROUNDED BY BATTERIES

No Lives Were Lost, However,
and First Deaths Resulted
From Rioting.

On another page of today's Times are shown pictures of Fort Sumter where the first shot in the civil war was fired, and also pictures of Pratt street, Baltimore, where the first actual bloodshed occurred in 1861.

There is a difference of opinion as to when the first gun of the war between the States was fired, but that it was fired at Charleston is generally conceded. The Star of the West, a steamer sent with supplies for the garrison at Fort Sumter by the Federal authorities, was fired on by cadets of the South Carolina Military College on January 9, 1861. Hostilities, however, began in earnest when Fort Sumter was attacked the following April.

From the time President Lincoln's election was declared early in November, 1860, secession was in the air. When secession did come on December 20 it was received as the call of the State to arms.

Six days after South Carolina had severed connections with the Union, Major Robert Anderson dismantled Fort Moultrie, Sullivan's Island, and transferred his garrison under cover of darkness to Fort Sumter. South Carolina troops immediately occupied Fort Pinckney, Fort Moultrie, and Fort Johnson. The arsenal in the city was seized.

Major Anderson was at once requested to give up Fort Sumter, but declined to do so. He referred Governor Pickens to the President of the United States. Federal authorities were then notified that the sending of reinforcements to the harbor of Charleston would be regarded by the State as an act of hostility.

The Hon. I. W. Hayne was sent as a special envoy to President Lincoln to request that the fort be turned over to the State. It amounted practically to nothing.

Star of West Fired On.

That South Carolina decided action in the matter was due to efforts of the Southern States who wished an amicable settlement. It was during the early part of January that the Star of the West attempted to enter the harbor with supplies for Fort Sumter. A battery on Morris Island opened fire, and the steamer left. Cadet Hayesworth, of the South Carolina Military Academy, at Charleston, fired the first gun, which was the first shot in the civil war.

In the meantime, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas seceded from the Union. Early in February the Confederate government was formed at Montgomery. President Davis appointed Brigadier General Beauregard in command of the fortifications at Charleston. Feeling against the Federal Government was at the boiling point.

It was about 5 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, April 11, 1861, that General Beauregard demanded Major Anderson's immediate surrender. The major refused. Major Anderson was asked if he would evacuate without resort to arms when his supply of provisions was exhausted. He refused. Orders were then given to the batteries.

Two guns from Fort Johnson announced the opening of the fight, at about 5:30 o'clock P. M. The Star of the West was almost surrounded by batteries. Directly opposite was Fort Moultrie. The Iron Battery at Cummings Point was in command of Maj. P. F. Stevens. Fort Johnson, on James Island, was commanded by Capt. G. S. James. Gen. James Simons was in command of the battery on Morris Island, while the famous floating battery, the Merrimack, was in command of the back of Sullivan's Island. A mortar battery was on Mt. Pleasant, in command of Col. Pickens.

No more guns were fired by Major Anderson's men until about 6 o'clock on Friday morning. The floating battery, the Merrimack, was in command of the back of Sullivan's Island. A mortar battery was on Mt. Pleasant, in command of Col. Pickens.

Fort Moultrie Fired Upon.

Finding that no harm was done to the Iron Battery Major Anderson concentrated his fire on the Floating Battery. About two or three hours before dark the fire from Fort Sumter was directed at Fort Moultrie, which lay just opposite and about a mile distant. A grand duello ensued until 7 o'clock in the evening.

Up until about 8 o'clock Saturday morning but few shots were fired. The fight between the two forts was terrific at this time, Sumter firing forty-four shots in one hour at Moultrie, tearing the barracks to pieces, but doing little damage otherwise.

Moultrie returned eleven shots in five minutes. It soon appeared that the flames at Sumter were abating, but at 10 o'clock a column of white smoke rose high above the battlements and was followed by an explosion in the city.

When a hot fire was directed at the floating battery by the Fort Sumter gunners, in spite of the dense smoke, the State troops raised a cry of "three cheers for Major Anderson," which were given with a vim.

Shortly after noon the staff from which the flag was flying was shot away. It was doubted by some as to whether it would be raised, but at the expiration of twenty minutes it again appeared on the eastern rampart.

Col. Louis T. Wigfall, aide to General Beauregard, went over to the fort and asked that Major Anderson surrender unconditionally.

Salute For Flag Demanded.

Major Anderson acquiesced and surrendered unconditionally. Major Anderson capitulated on the following terms: "First—Affording all proper facilities for removing him and his command, together with company arms and property, and all private property."

"Second—That the Federal flag be hoisted and so bravely defended should be saluted by the vanquished on taking it down."

"Third—that Anderson should be allowed to fix the date of surrender. It was on the following day."

The fort was formally surrendered on Sunday afternoon. Major Anderson and

VETERANS WHO PLANNED ARMY CORPS REUNIONS



Reading from left to right they are: Top row—GEN. JOHN LINCOLN CLEM, A. G. FORTIER, H. L. DEAM, W. S. MATTHEWS, E. B. JOHNS, COL. G. C. KNIFFIN, A. F. MYERS, and W. V. COX. Second row—R. M. BONNEY, S. F. HAMILTON, A. D. GASTON, S. F. FAUNCE, S. R. BESLEY, S. S. DAISH, W. J. WEISS, DR. WILLIAM TINDALL, H. A. JOHNSON, MAJ. E. P. WALKER, and CAPT. I. W. STONE. Third row—NATHAN BICKFORD, CAPT. ROBERT ARMOUR, W. L. ALDEN, B. F. DAVIS, MAJ. S. F. HODGSON, THOMAS GRANT, secretary of citizens' committee. Bottom row—COL. JOHN McELROY, JOHN M. KLINE, H. H. GILLMAN, GEORGE ROSS, F. J. YOUNG, GEORGE H. SLAYBAUGH, O. H. OLDROYD, R. E. GRANT, ARTHUR HENDRICKS.

his command boarded the Isabel and immediately left the harbor. The fortification was uninjured, however, from a defensive point of view. When Major Anderson saluted the flag, fifty guns were discharged. The flag was lowered amid the shouts of thousands of spectators. While no one was killed or even seriously wounded during the bombardment, one man was killed, another mortally wounded and several seriously wounded when one of the guns exploded prematurely during the firing of the salute. Following are the names of those injured: Daniel Howe, instantly killed; Edward Galway, mortally wounded; James Hayes, George Fielding, John Irwin, and George Pritchard, severely wounded. All were members of Company E, First Regiment, United States Artillery.

Fort Sumter was abandoned by the Confederates on February 17, 1865, a mass of ruins. It is said to have withstood more bombardment than any other fortress in the world with the exception of Fort Arthur. Nearly 20,000 shots were fired at Sumter, of which number 18,000 struck, in 1861-64. The fort in connection with Fort Moultrie, forms the main defense of Charleston harbor.

First Actual Bloodshed
Of Civil War Came When
Baltimore Men Rioted

Although the civil war began with the firing on Fort Sumter, April 12, 1861, the first actual bloodshed occurred in the Pratt street riot, in Baltimore, April 19, 1861.

There were no casualties in the Fort Sumter engagement, but the mobbing of the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment in Baltimore resulted in the killing of four soldiers and seven civilians and the wounding of several more. Sentiment for and against secession was then evenly divided in Baltimore before the war.

Following the firing on Fort Sumter, President Lincoln heard that, although Virginia had not seceded, the State was being filled with Confederate soldiers, ready to make a dash on Washington. The President called for volunteers.

The first uniformed and armed regiment to volunteer for the defense of Washington was the Sixth Massachusetts, commanded by Col. Edward F. Jones. The regiment was ordered to report in Washington at once.

Troop Jeered.

When the train drew into Baltimore at 11 o'clock Friday, April 19, shouts of derision and jeers rent the air and the soldiers were threatened.

It was necessary for the regiment to transfer from President street station to Camden station. A horse car line ran up President street to Pratt street, out Pratt to Light street and thence to Camden station. The soldiers remained in their cars, horses were hitched to them and drew them out of the station shed and started up President street toward Pratt. The mob followed them and they were pelted with stones and bricks.

When the tenth car reached Gay street the real trouble began.

Six Civilians Killed.

The track was blocked, and the soldiers were, therefore, the stationary targets of the mob. The officer in charge of the car ordered the soldiers to fire into the mob. As several of the soldiers raised their rifles the mob was knocked from their hands and seized. Six civilians were killed.

With three of their number dead and several wounded the soldiers leaped from the car and ran out Pratt street to President, and thence back to the station they had left.

News of the riot had reached the marshal's office, and Sergeant McComas and Policemen Biggs and McLaughlin hurried to Pratt street, where they remonstrated with the rioters. The policemen arrived just after the mob had torn up the wooden bridge over Gay street. The crowd was exultant over this accomplishment, and refused to be swayed or influenced by the bluecoats.

Major Brown held a conference with Colonel Jones, and volunteered to escort the Sixth Regiment to Camden station in safety.

Company C. Comanics C. I. L. and D then began their march up President street. At Gay street the soldiers were pelted with cobblestones and many dropped their rifles. The rioters picked up the weapons and opened fire on the crowd and a score of civilians fell, some with mortal wounds.

The volunteers finally checked their pursuers and reached Camden station. The eleven companies embarked upon waiting cars in Camden station. While waiting for an engine the soldiers were again attacked. The rioters fixed their bayonets, thrust their fists through the windows and stabbed at the rioters. The latter were driven away.

The outbreak at Camden station resulted in the death of Robert W. Davis, an honored and prominent citizen of Baltimore. He was standing on the sidewalk expressing the opinion that the riot was a disgrace to the city when a bullet from a soldier's rifle struck him in the breast.

The other casualties reported were: Killed. Private Addison O. Whitney, Company D; Private Luther C. Ladd, Company D; Private Charles A. Taylor, Company D; Private Sumner H. Needham, Company John McGowan, Philip Thomas Miles, William Clark, Sebastian Gies, and William Maloney, the civilians all of Baltimore.

Wounded. Captain Dike, Company L, shot through thigh. Lieut. Leander F. Lyne, Company L, shot in leg. Lieut. James F. Rowe, Company L, shot in breast. Private Keenan, Company D, shot in leg.

Thirty-five other members of the militia shot in limbs or struck on head by cobblestones.

Francis Ward, a young law student, shot in right breast. S. Constant, of New York, shot in right arm, the ball passing through his limb and entering the body of an old man standing near Constant.

The train having departed, the mob returned to President street station to see if any members of the regiment were still there. Several soldiers were guarding the ammunition and rifle cars. They were driven off and the rioters broke open the cars and distributed thousands of rounds of cartridges and scores of rifles. Thus armed, the rioters paraded the streets.

Military Called Out.

The rioting became so lawless that at nightfall the military of the city was called out and placed under the supervision of the police commission to patrol the streets. Even thus augmented, however, the police were utterly powerless to curb the fury of the mob, and Baltimore spent a night as well as a day of terror and outlawry.

At dusk Brigadier General Egerton, uniformed and mounted, appeared in the heart of the city and announced that Governor Hicks had ordered the State troops to the border to burn the bridges leading into Maryland, and to turn back all Northern soldiers attempting to invade the State. Governor Hicks was a Union sympathizer, but so much pressure was brought to bear upon him to prevent the passage of Northern soldiers through Maryland that he finally yielded and issued the order referred to by General Egerton.

President Concerned.

News of the Pratt street riot reached President Lincoln when the Sixth Massachusetts arrived in Washington. The President showed grave concern.

Gen. Winfield Scott gave orders for an extensive campaign so as to blast a breach through Maryland for northern soldiers. In the meantime, however, Gen. Ben Butler, who had been ordered to Washington at the head of a brigade, reached Annapolis, took charge of the railroad and reached Baltimore before his presence in the vicinity was known. He camped his brigade on Federal Hill. When it became known that General Butler had in command those who had mobbed the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment were conspicuous by their absence. Order was forthwith restored in Baltimore, and Northern troops passed through the city unmolested.

CHRONOLOGY OF PRINCIPAL EVENTS IN CIVIL WAR

1860. Abraham Lincoln elected President of the United States, November. South Carolina seceded, Dec. 20.

1861. Mississippi seceded, Jan. 9. Alabama and Florida seceded, Jan. 11. Georgia seceded, Jan. 19. Louisiana seceded, Jan. 26. Texas seceded, Feb. 1.

The seceded States met in congress at Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 4. National peace conference at Washington, Feb. 4.

The Confederacy. The constitution of the Confederate States adopted Feb. 8. Jefferson Davis elected President and A. H. Stephens Vice President, Feb. 22. Jefferson Davis inaugurated president, Feb. 22.

Bombardment of Fort Sumter began April 12. Surrender of Fort Sumter, April 13. Lincoln's blockade proclamation, April 4. Federal evacuation of Harpers Ferry, April 12.

Norfolk navy yard abandoned by the Federals, April 19. Virginia admitted to the Confederacy, May 8.

Arkansas seceded, May 6. Arkansas admitted to the Confederacy, May 18. Seat of Confederate government moved from Montgomery to Richmond, May 20. North Carolina seceded, May 21. Federal occupation of Alexandria, May 24.

Battles in Virginia. Big Bethel, June 10. Gen. Joseph E. Johnston abandons Harper's Ferry, June 13. Rich Mountain, July 13. Bull Run, July 21. Manassas, July 21. Cross Keys, August 26. Carnifax Ferry, September 10. Leesburg, October 20. Dranesville, December 20.

Battles in the Trans-Mississippi. Booneville, Mo., June 20. Excelsior, Mo., July 1. Oak Hills, August 10. Capture of Lexington, Mo., September 20.

Naval Affairs. Fight off Hatteras Inlet, August 28. Off Port Royal, November 7. Commander Wilkes forcibly took Mason and Slidell from the English vessel Trent, November 8.

1862. Johnston's retreat from Manassas and Centerville, March 8. Battle of Kernstown, March 23. Confederate conscript law, April 16. Evacuation of Yorktown, May 4. Battle of Front Royal, May 22. Battle of Seven Pines, May 30. Battle of Port Republic, June 8. Battle of Mechanicsville, June 26. Battle of Gaines Mills, June 27. Battle of Savage Station, June 28. Battle of Frazier's Farm, June 30. Battle of Malvern Hill, July 1. Lee entered Maryland, September 4. Capture of Harper's Ferry, September 19.

Battle of Sharpsburg, September 17. Battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13. Battles South and West. Fishing Creek, Ky., Jan. 19. Surrender of Roanoke Island, N. C., Feb. 8. Surrender of Fort Donelson, Tenn., Feb. 16. Surrender of Newbern, N. C., March 14. Surrender of Island No. 10, April 17. Battle of Shiloh, April 17.

Naval Affairs. Fight at Hampton Roads, March 8. Naval attack on Drewrys Bluff, May 15.

1863. Battles in Virginia and Pennsylvania. Battle of Chancellorsville, May 2, 3. Battle of Winchester, early in June. Battle of Gettysburg, July 1, 2, 3. Battle of Bristoe Station, Oct. 14. Fight at Germania Ford, Nov. 27. Fall of New Orleans, May 1. Fall of Memphis, June 6. Battle of Baton Rouge, Aug. 5. Battle of Richmond, Ky., Aug. 29.

Battle of Corinth, Oct. 3 and 4. Battle of Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8. Battle of Murfreesboro, Tenn., Dec. 31.

In the Trans-Mississippi. Battle of Elkhorn, March 7. Battle of Prairie Grove, Dec. 5.

Battles South and West. Charleston, S. C., first attacked, April. Battle of Bakers Creek, Miss., May 16. Surrender of Vicksburg, July 4. First assault on Fort Wagner, July 11. Second assault on Fort Wagner, July 18. Gillmore's bombardment of Fort Sumter, Aug. 18.

Surrender of Cumberland Gap, Sept. 9. Battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 19-20. Battle of Missionary Ridge, Nov. 25.

Trans-Mississippi. Battle of Helena, Ark., July 4.

1864. Battles in Virginia and Maryland. Dahlgren's raid on Richmond, March 1. Battle of the Wilderness, May 5-6. Battle of Spotsylvania Courthouse, May 8, 12. General Stuart killed at Yellow Tavern, May 10. Battle of New Market, May 15. Beauregard "bottled" Butler below Richmond, Va., May 14. Battle of Cold Harbor, June 3. Capture of Stuart, July 20, 23. Butler's attack on Petersburg, June 9. Hunter repulsed at Lynchburg, June 16. The "mine" attempt on Petersburg, July 30.

Battle of Monocacy, Md., July 30. Chambersburg, burned, July 30. Battle of Bean Station, Sept. 30. Battle near Winchester, Sept. 19. Battle of Fisher's Hill, Sept. 22. Fall of Fort Harrison, Sept. 22. Battle of Okefenokee, Fla., Feb. 20. Cavalry fight at Okolona, Miss., Feb. 20.

First battle of Sherman's march, Resaca, June 14. Battle of New Hope, June 24. Battle of Atlanta, July 20, 22. Battle of Jonesboro, Tenn., September 1. Fall of Atlanta, Sept. 2. Atlanta burned, Nov. 15. Battle of Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30. Battle of Nashville, Dec. 14-15. Savannah evacuated, Dec. 23.

Trans-Mississippi. Battle of Mansfield, La., April 8. Battle of Pleasant Hill, April 8. Battle of Big Blue River, Mo., Oct. 23.

Naval Affairs. Privateer Alabama sunk, June 19. Fight in Mobile bay, Aug. 5. Privateer Florida captured, Oct. 6.

1865. Battles in Virginia. Fort Monroe conference, Feb. 3. Battle of Harris Hill, General Lee's last offensive movement, March 25. Battle of Five Forks, April 1. Grant assaults Lee's lines, April 2. Evacuation of Richmond, April 2. Lee begins his retreat, April 2. Federal occupation of Richmond, April 3. Lee's surrender, Appomattox, April 9.

Battles South and West. Capture of Fort Fisher, Jan. 15. Columbia destroyed, Feb. 17. Charleston evacuated, Feb. 18. Battle of Bentonville, N. C., March 18. Mobile captured, April 12. Sherman and Johnston agree to truce, April 13.

To Hold Organ Recitals
During G. A. R. Visit

Tomorrow evening at 8:15 o'clock and every evening during the encampment of the G. A. R. organ recitals of popular music will be given at the First Congregational Church, Ninth and G streets northwest, by William Stansfield.

Each program will conclude with "The Storm," specially arranged to describe a day in a military camp, with bugle calls, military marches, patriotic songs, and a thunderstorm. The organ has recently been improved and enlarged by the addition of three new stops, a choir swell box, and new Guild of Organists' pedal board.

Capital Offers Many Shrines of Real Interest

Innumerable Opportunities for Trips to Historical
Places—Arlington Expected to Be Mecca for
Many Veterans Who Come Here Next Week.

Next week's encampment will afford veterans and visitors innumerable opportunities for side trips to places and spots immortalized in American history. Honeycombed with historic shrines, Washington is likewise encircled with buildings, fields, and waterways which are indelibly marked on the minds of those familiar with revolutionary, colonial, and civil war history. Visible from the north shore of the Potomac river is Arlington National Cemetery, where thousands upon thousands of men who wore the blue and warriors who wore the gray are wrapped in eternal slumber. Arlington is dotted with thousands of simple headstones and magnificent monuments, included among them being one over the graves of the men who went down with the Maine in Havana Harbor on February 15, 1898, and one marking the resting place of Lieutenant Thomas Selfridge, the first U. S. A. officer to lose his life as the result of an airplane accident.

At Arlington still stands the handsome Curtis-Lee mansion, home of the Confederate chieftain, in all its colonial glory. Arlington is reached by electric cars leaving Washington at frequent intervals.

In the vicinity of Arlington is Fort Myer, formerly Fort Whipple, used as the headquarters and barracks of several cavalry and artillery organizations. Chain Bridge is north of Arlington. This span is a relic of the civil war.

In 1861 the District of Columbia Militia lined up on and near Chain Bridge to prevent a threatened invasion of Washington.

To the south of Arlington is the site of the old wooden "Long Bridge" over which Union troops marched frequently and patrolled constantly throughout the four years of the war. The ancient, low structure was demolished several years ago, being replaced by two handsome steel and concrete bridges, known as the Pennsylvania railroad and Highway bridges.

Seven miles south of the "Long Bridge" site is Alexandria, once the capital of the United States. Here will be found old Christ Church, where Gen. George Washington worshipped; the old hotel in which Colonel Ellsworth was killed by Jackson; the slave pen; the colonial Braddock house; the Confederate Cemetery and monuments and many relics of antiquity in the quaint little town.

South of Washington, on the Potomac, reached by steamboat, are Forts Washington and Hunt; Marshall Hall, a celebrated Maryland resort; Mt. Vernon, home of Washington; Indian Head, proving grounds for United States navy guns, and Point Lookout, where thousands of Confederate prisoners of war were held in stockades. Near Point Lookout the Government has erected an imposing monument in memory of more than 3,000 Southern soldiers who died there while prisoners. Another monument to the prisoner dead was erected by the State of Maryland, while the General Government has constructed at a point in full view of Chesapeake bay a memorial to the men in blue who died while on duty there.

Just beyond the mouth of the Potomac river, where it empties into the Chesapeake, is Hampton Roads, where the battle between the Little Union Monitor and Confederate Merrimack was staged. On the shore line from Hampton Roads is located Fortress Monroe, famous in war history, and nearby the National Soldiers' Home at Hampton. A few miles southward lies Norfolk, the scene of many stirring activities between 1861 and 1865.

Delegations from all three camps of the Sons of Veterans in the District will be at Union Station this evening at 8 o'clock to meet the national commander-in-chief of that body, Charles F. Sherman, of Mt. Vernon, N. Y. They will escort him to his headquarters at the Shoreham Hotel.

All members of the general committee for entertaining the Sons of Veterans will assemble at headquarters, 1229 G street, where they will be sworn in as special officers to serve on Pennsylvania avenue, Wednesday. Chief Clerk Edw. Hesse, of the Police Department, will perform this ceremony.

Returns also are to be made by the Sons of Veterans tonight for the Poll benefit held last Tuesday evening. The committee will conclude all its financial arrangements for the entertainment of visitors this evening.

Not until Monday will the Sons of Veterans begin to arrive in full force. In view of the fact that only a few of them are expected tomorrow no arrangements were made for special church services.

SONS OF VETERANS
TO GREET CHIEFTAIN

WARS' COST IN LIFE AND MONEY

Revolution and First Empire, 1793-1815	Days.	Loss of Life.	Cost in Money.
1793-1815	10,088	2,100,000	\$6,250,000,000
Crimean, 1854-55	678	485,000	1,700,000,000
Civil war, United States, 1861-65	1,505	1,000,000	5,000,000,000
Austro-Prussian, 1866	70	—	380,000,000
Franco-German, 1870-71	222	290,000	1,033,400,000
Russo-Turkish, 1877-78	326	180,000	950,000,000
Spanish-American, 1898	234	2,910	165,000,000
Boer, 1899-1900	529	12,000	1,085,330,000
Russo-Japanese, 1904-05	565	555,800	2,513,470,000
Totals	13,642	4,306,217	17,620,100,000